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R. H. MADRA, Editor.  
T. J. HOLTON, Proprietor and Publisher.

## TERMS:

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Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.  
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.  
Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

APRIL, 1836.	(Sun rises, sets.)	MOON'S PHASES.
15 Friday, 5 31 6 29		For April, 1836.
16 Saturday, 5 30 6 30		P. M. M.
17 Sunday, 5 29 6 31		Full 1 4 52 a.m.
18 Monday, 5 28 6 32		Last 8 11 13 fore'n.
19 Tuesday, 5 27 6 33		New 15 5 17 a.m.
20 Wednesday, 5 26 6 34		First 23 9 33 morn.
21 Thursday, 5 25 6 35		

## Internal Improvement.

From the Columbia Telescope Extra, of March 25. LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI, AND CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD.

An act incorporating a company for the construction of a Rail Road from Charleston to Cincinnati and Louisville, on the Ohio River, having become a law in the States of North and South Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of this State to cause the necessary surveys to be made, met in Columbia on Friday last, the 25th inst. The following named gentlemen compose this commission, all of whom were present: Gen. Hayne, Chairman, Col. Blanding, Gen. Thos. F. Jones, Hon. P. Noble, Dr. Thos. Smith, Chas. Edmondston, Esq.

The Board adjourned on Saturday, after making all the preliminary arrangements for entering immediately upon the necessary explorations and surveys.

Col. James Gadsden was unanimously appointed Chief Engineer; and with the assistance of the following officers, (who have been ordered on this duty by the Secretary of War) it is expected will enter immediately upon the exploration of all the passes through the mountains, viz:

Capt. Williams, Lieut. Drayton, Lieut. White, of the U. S. Army, and Mr. Featherstonough, a Civil Engineer in the service of the Government—all of them advantageously known to the public.

In addition to these officers, it is understood that efforts will be made by the Board to obtain the services of Col. Brisbane, now in command of a Regiment in Florida, and Capt. Huger, and Lieut. Colcock, of the Army—officers whose zeal and abilities eminently qualify them for the work.

It is expected that these officers will be able to make such progress in the surveys, as to enable the Commissioners to lay before the Convention, to be assembled at Knoxville on the 4th of July next, satisfactory information as to the difficulties to be encountered in the several mountain-ranges which traverse the proposed route, as well as the means of surmounting them. It is expected, that in surveying the route through the State of Tennessee, Assistant Engineers may be furnished by the Board of Internal Improvements of that State, the Legislature of which has, we understand, pledged the State to the amount of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the construction of the Road. In Kentucky, also, it is expected that the Kentucky Legislature when next assembled, will be disposed to appropriate one million of dollars towards the work, with, as we are informed, a fair prospect of success.

Gen. Hayne, as Chairman of the Board, and as agent of the State under the appointment of the Governor, will, we are informed, have the general superintendence of the operations during the recess of the Board, and for that purpose, will consult and arrange with the Engineers the course of proceeding.

In the appointment of Col. Gadsden to the important office of Chief Engineer, there is every reason to believe that a gentleman has been selected whose distinguished talents and high character will command public confidence in an eminent degree. This gentleman (who is well known throughout the Western States) is a native of South Carolina, and a grandson of the venerable Gen. Gadsden, of revolutionary memory. He was for many years an officer in the corps of U. S. Engineers. He was present in that capacity during the New-Orleans campaign, and served also as an Aid-de-camp to Gen. Jackson. He was greatly distinguished for his gallantry and military talents, as well as his skill as an engineer, and was honorably mentioned in the official reports of his commander. So highly were his talents and character estimated by the Government, that on the resignation of Gen. Bernard, he was appointed to succeed him as Chief Engineer and head of the Bureau at Washington, charged with the superin-

\*This is the amended title adopted by the Legislature of Kentucky.

tendence of all the scientific surveys made under the orders of the War Department; which station he filled until the new organization, by which that office was abolished. Col. Gadsden was also at the head of the Board employed by the Charleston and Columbia committees in November and December last to explore the passages through the Alleghany and Cumberland mountains; on which subject he made, in conjunction with his colleagues, (Col. Brisbane and Mr. Holmes) a Report, which we understand gives ample testimony of his scientific attainments, sound judgment, and practical knowledge. The valuable information which it affords will be of great service in making the surveys now to be commenced. On the whole, it is believed that a gentleman better qualified for the office could not have been obtained in the United States, and we trust that his valuable services may be secured to his native State.

The other gentlemen named (with the exception of the Civil Engineer) are also, we are informed, natives of South Carolina, and are all young officers of high promise, who we are sure will enter upon their task with a zeal worthy of a great work in which they are to be engaged. It may well be a subject of honorable ambition for any man to connect his name with this noble enterprise. With Mr. Featherstonough we have no personal acquaintance, but if he be the gentleman of that name who has been so long before the public, he is much and deservedly distinguished for his scientific attainments. As an eminent mineralogist, our mountains will afford him a fine field for his researches.

We understand that after making all the necessary arrangements for the prosecution of the work, the Commissioners adjourned to assemble again at Flat Rock, on the 20th of June next, with a view there to meet their Engineers, and prepare with them a Report, to be laid before the Knoxville Convention on the 4th of July.

Prior to the adjournment of the Board, Col. Blanding had before them a mass of valuable information on the subject of the proposed Rail Road, especially in connection with the resources of the extensive region with which it will open communication—which was deemed by the Board of such importance as to induce them to request that he would prepare a Report on those subjects, to be published for general information. This document will not only be valuable for its statistical information, but will also embrace a satisfactory explanation of the various amendments which were made to the Charter by the Legislature of Kentucky, most of which, in the opinion of Col. B., will tend to promote the progress of the work, and extend its usefulness.

We annex hereto an Address to the People of this State, inviting them to appoint Delegates to represent them at the Knoxville Convention, to which we would earnestly call public attention.

## ADDRESS.

The undersigned, in obedience to the direction of the Commissioners, would invite the attention of his fellow citizens to the subject of the Rail Road Convention which is to be held at Knoxville, in the State of Tennessee, on the 4th of July next.

The object of that Convention is, to bring together, by their Delegates, the people of all the States directly interested in the proposed Rail Road which is to extend from Charleston to the Ohio River. It is very desirable that South Carolina should be fully and ably represented in that Convention. No State can have a deeper interest in the proposed Road. It is now certain that Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Georgia, will send to that Convention many of their ablest men, deeply interested in the success of the work; and it is expected, that the measures to be there adopted will exert a controlling influence upon the undertaking. In order that these measures should be conceived in wisdom, and be guided by a spirit of conciliation and harmony it is of the last importance, that ample information should be spread before the Convention in relation to the resources and character of the whole country through which the proposed Road may pass. With these views, the citizens of South Carolina are earnestly requested to assemble in their respective judicial districts, and appoint Delegates to the Knoxville Convention. The magnitude and importance of the proposed work, not only to our State, but to our whole country, will of course suggest to every patriotic citizen the high duty of suffering no feelings of local interests or sectional jealousies to find a place in the measures to be adopted in relation to this noble enterprise. Let Delegates be selected from among those best informed on the subject of the productions, the cost of labor and materials, and other facilities for the construction of the proposed Road, and let them carry with them ample information on all of these points, charged only by those they represent, to use their best efforts to promote the grand object, the success of which will be an enduring monument of the wisdom and patriotism of our people.

ROBERT Y. HAYNE, Chairman, &c. Columbia, S. C., 25th March, 1836.

## SYNOPSIS

### Congressional Proceedings.

Wednesday, March 16, 1836.

SENATE.—Mr. Webster and others presented sundry petitions on the subject of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia, from numerous persons in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan. Mr. W. moved that these petitions be received, and referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia. In presenting his petitions to the Senate, Mr. W. took occasion to express his decided conviction that the constitutional power of Congress over the subject of slavery in the District is clear and indisputable. He believed, he said, "that the unanimous opinion of the North is, that Congress has no authority over slavery in the States; and perhaps it is equally unanimous that over slavery in the District it has such rightful authority!" Mr. Mangum moved that the petitions be not received; but after some debate, the motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Benton introduced a long and labored preamble on the subject of "Expunging," together with the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the said resolution be expunged from the journals, and for that purpose, that the Secretary of the Senate, at such time as the Senate shall appoint, shall bring the manuscript journal of the session of 1833-4 into the Senate, and in the presence of the Senate, draw black lines round the said resolve, and write across the face thereof, in strong letters, the following words: 'Expunged by order of the Senate, this day of —, in the year of our Lord 1835.'"

The Senate then spent some time upon the Bill to distribute the proceeds of the Sales of the Public Lands among the several States—Mr. Ewing (Wing) making a speech in favor of it; after which the Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE.—The Contested Election occupied some time again this day; but nothing of importance was done in the matter. [This subject occupies more or less attention in the House for ten days subsequent to this; but, as we have already given the result of the action of the House on the subject, we shall no longer include it in the "Synopsis" which we give of the daily proceedings.] After spending some time in debate on the Navy Appropriation Bill, the House adjourned.

Thursday, March 17.

SENATE.—Deposite Banks.—Mr. Webster rose to move for the printing of 3,000 extra copies of the statement of the affairs of the Deposite Banks, transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In making this motion Mr. Webster called the attention of the Senate to the document from the Treasury, showing the state of the Deposite Banks at the latest dates. He quoted from the tabular statement some of the leading facts. The immediate liabilities of the Banks amounted, it appeared, to nearly seventy-two millions of dollars, viz: the public deposits, \$30,678,879 91; the private deposits, \$15,443,033 64; the bills in circulation, \$26,213,088 26.

The amount of Specie held by these Banks, it further appeared, was \$10,138,659 24; that is to say, there is less than one dollar specie for six dollars debt; and there is due to the Government, by these Banks, more than three times the amount of all the specie.

There are other items (said he) which swell the amounts on each side, such as debts due to Banks, and debts due from Banks. But these are only equalizing quantities, and of no moment in the view I am taking of the question.

Among the means of the Deposite Banks, I see an item of "other investments," of no less amount than \$8,757,228 73. What is meant by these "other investments?" I am not informed. I wish for light. I have my suspicions, but I have no proofs. Sir, look at the reported state of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan, the last in the list. The capital of that Bank is only \$100,000. Its portion of the public deposits is no less a sum than \$184,764 75. Now, sir, where is this money? It is not in specie in the Bank itself. All its specie is only \$31,011 95; all its discounts, loans, &c., are only \$500,000, or thereabouts. Where is the residue? Why, we see where it is; it is included in the item "due from Banks," \$678,766 37. What Banks have got this? On what terms do they take it? Do they give interest for it? Is it in the Deposite Banks in the great cities? and does this make a part of the other liabilities of those Deposite Banks in the cities? Now, this is one question: what are these other liabilities? But, as to these "other investments," I say again I wish to know what they are. Besides real estate, loans, discounts, and exchange, I beg to know what other investments Banks usually make.

In my opinion, sir, the present system now begins to develop itself. We see what a complication of private and pecuniary interests have thus wound themselves around our finances. While the present state of things continues, or as it goes on, there will be no lack of order in opposing the Land Bill, or any other proposition for distributing or effectually using the public money.

We have certainly arrived at a very extraordinary crisis; a crisis which we must not trifle with. The accumulation of revenue must be prevented. Every wise politician will set that down as a cardinal maxim. How can it be prevented? Fortifications will not do it. This I am perfectly persuaded of. I shall vote for every part and parcel of the Fortification Bill, reported by the Military Committee. And yet I am sure that, if that bill should pass into a law, it will not absorb the revenue, or sufficiently diminish its amount. Internal Improvements cannot absorb it: these useful channels are blocked up by votes.

How, then, is this revenue to be disposed of? I put this question seriously to all those who are inclined to oppose the Land Bill now before the Senate.

Sir, look to the future, and see what will be the state of things next autumn. The accumulation of revenue may then probably be near fifty millions; an amount equal, perhaps, to the whole amount of specie in the country. What a state of things is that! Every dollar in the country the property of Government!

Again, sir, are gentlemen satisfied with the present condition of the public money in regard to its safety? Is the condition safe, commendable, and proper? The member from South Carolina has brought in a bill to regulate these Deposite Banks. I hope he will call it up, that we may at least have an opportunity of showing, for ourselves, what we think the exigency requires.

After some more remarks on the same subject, by Messrs. Benton, Clay, Calhoun, and others, Mr. Webster's motion was agreed to.

The Land Bill was again taken up; and Isaac Hill (Van Buren man) made a speech against it.

HOUSE.—The Navy Bill was again under consideration.

Friday, March 18.

SENATE.—The Expunging Resolution coming up, Mr. Benton made some remarks on the subject; but, before he concluded, the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE.—Nothing of importance was before this body to-day, except the Contested Election case.

Monday, March 21.

SENATE.—Mr. Rives presented the instructions from the Virginia Legislature, in favor of Expunging.

Mr. Buchanan presented instructions from the Pennsylvania Legislature, in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States.

The Expunging Resolution was again taken up; and Mr. Benton concluded his speech in favor of it.

HOUSE.—Mr. Russell and Mr. Hall presented twenty-six distinct petitions, signed by 1871 male and female inhabitants of the States of New York and Vermont, for Abolition in the District of Columbia. Referred to Mr. Pinckney's Committee.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a Bill regulating the Deposits of the money of the United States in certain local Banks. Read twice and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Also, from the same Committee, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the claims of the Bank of the United States for damages due that Bank on account of a Bill of Exchange drawn on the French Government, and protested, and for other purposes. Read twice, and committed.

Mr. Wm. B. Shepard, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill for the suppression of Lotteries, and the Sale of Lottery Tickets, in the District of Columbia. Read twice, and committed.

On motion of Mr. Conner,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Beattie's Ford, N. C., to Sherrill's Ford Post Office, Hokesville, to Fisher's Post Office, returning by Eavesville, the neighborhood of Thomas L. Mays, to the Dry Ponds.

Tuesday, March 22.

SENATE.—Mr. Benton, from the Select Committee appointed in reference to the dispute between Ohio and Michigan, and the Northern Boundary of Ohio, reported a Bill for the admission of Michigan into the Union; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Buchanan, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the memorial of the Territory of Arkansas, on the subject, reported a Bill to provide for the admission of Arkansas into the Union; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

These two Bills were made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Black, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, to whom was referred the petitions of numerous individuals claiming lands under the Choctaw treaty, made a report, at much length, which he read. [The report was terminated by two resolutions unfavorable to the general practice in which these claims were founded.]

The Expunging Resolution was again taken up; and Mr. Porter commenced a speech against it, and in reply to Mr. Benton.

The Land Bill was taken up, and postponed until Wednesday week.

HOUSE.—The Navy Appropriation Bill again occupied the attention of the House. (On this bill, Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, resumed some remarks previously commenced by him, and went into a general examination of the past and present principles of the party in power, with a view to show that abusive expenditures and dangerous practices had increased since the present Administration came into power.)

Wednesday, March 23.

SENATE.—Mr. Davis presented certain resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, relating to the Boundary Line of the United States between Maine and the British Province of New Brunswick.

The Senate again considered the Expunging Resolution. Mr. Porter concluded his speech against it; and the resolution was then, on motion of Mr. Benton, laid on the table for the present.

HOUSE.—The debate on the Navy Bill was resumed, and occupied the most of this day.

Thursday, March 24.

Nothing of importance in the doings of either House on this day.

Friday, March 25.

SENATE.—Mr. Calhoun offered the following resolution; which after debate, was laid on the table for the present, by a vote of 19 to 15:

"Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing proper measures for the safe keeping of the Journals of the two Houses, and other public records, and of protecting them by proper legal enactments from being mutilated, obliterated, erased, defaced, expunged, disguised, altered, or otherwise destroyed or injured."

A Bill for the relief of the several Corporations in the District of Columbia—that is, to assume the payment of debts contracted by them in borrowing money to subscribe to the stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; the said stock to be transferred to the United States, but redeemable by the said Corporations, at par, within the period of ten years—was passed by a vote of 17 to 10, and sent to the House for concurrence.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—Nothing of consequence in the proceedings of this day.

Saturday, March 26.

HOUSE.—After some private business, the House took up the subject of the Contested Election, and was in session on it until half past 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, without coming to any conclusion on the matter.

Monday, March 28.

SENATE.—Mr. Morris introduced a Bill to reduce the price of the Public Lands. Read, and ordered to a second reading.

A Joint Resolution fixing the 23d of May as the day for the adjournment of Congress, was taken up and agreed to, by a vote of 34 to 8.

The Expunging Resolution was again taken up; and Mr. Rives delivered his sentiments in favor of it, at length.

HOUSE.—Mr. Storer moved a resolution, the object of which was to declare "that hereafter the session of Saturday shall expire at 12 o'clock at night, and that no part of the Sabbath shall be devoted to the business of the House, unless in consequence of urgent public necessity, to be previously determined by a majority of the House;" but it was lost, by a vote of 87 to 61.

Tuesday, March 29.

SENATE.—The Bill to establish a Territorial Government for the Territory of Wisconsin, was read a third time, and passed.

A Bill to prohibit the sale of the public lands to any except actual settlers, was read a second time, and referred to the Committee of Public Lands.

The Senate then took up the Bill to establish the Northern Boundary Line of Ohio, and to provide for the admission of Michigan as a State; and, after some discussion, postponed the subject till tomorrow, and went into Executive session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Fairfield, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a Bill to incorporate the "Jackson City Company" in the District of Columbia." The Bill being upon its second reading, objections were made.

Mr. Wardwell remarked that, in his opinion, if there ever was a humbug, this was emphatically one; and he hoped the House would at once reject the bill. What are the facts attending this most singular application? Several gentlemen have purchased a farm at the south end of the Long Bridge, over the Potomac, in this District. Their ostensible object is to build a city; but, in my opinion, the real object is to make money out of it at the expense of the community. Should we incorporate this company, what will be the consequence? The lots will be advertised in New York, and every city in the Union. They will be sold at a large price. The company will pocket the money, and those who purchase will lose it. This will be the result of this humbug.

Mr. Peyton said he regretted to see to what purposes and uses "the party" were appropriating the President's name. Not content with making use of his name as a matter of political speculation, by which they were attempting to appropriate to themselves all the offices in the Government, they were now asking the sanction of this House to use it as a matter of pecuniary speculation. I am opposed to this, Mr. Speaker. I do not wish to see General Jackson's name identified with the bogs and swamps of the Potomac, and bandied about as an article of merchandise. What and where is Jackson City? It is like the Georgian's land in the Western District of Tennessee. He had been out to examine into its situation and value. On his return, his friends were anxious to know if it was productive. He said it certainly was; that he thought the whole 640 acres would, upon an average, produce 60 bushels of frags to the acre, and alligators enough to fence it. And sir, a few speculators from New York ask us to identify, by law, these buff-frogs of Jackson City with the name of the President, that they may the more easily impose upon the credulous. They ask us to aid them in selling them out at a thousand dollars apiece, in the name of Gen. Jackson. Sir, is it not enough that they should appropriate his military fame, those laurels which he won in the field, his vast popularity and political influence, to their political purposes? Shall they incorporate and sell his name throughout the country in market as a city? I am opposed to their applying Gen. Jackson's name to all sorts of uses.

The Bill was laid on the table, by a vote of 80 to 64.

The Bill from the Senate, for fixing the Northern Boundary of Ohio, was read twice.

The subject of the Contested Election was finally acted on this day, by refusing to either of the claimants the right to the seat, and referring the election back to the People.

Wednesday, March 30.

SENATE.—After some private business, the Senate resumed the Bill to admit Michigan into the Union as a State, &c.; on which, debate continued until the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—A resolution was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Elections to inquire into the expediency of allowing and paying to David Newland, Esq., the full amount of pay and mileage which would be due to him as a member of the House, had his claim to the seat been confirmed.

Mr. Dromgoole, from the Select Committee to which was referred that part of the President's Message relating to an Amendment of the Constitution in regard to the election of President and Vice-President of the United States, reported "A Joint Resolution to Amend the Constitution of the United States in relation to the Election of a President and Vice President of the United States."

Mr. Dromgoole, as an individual member of the same Committee, also presented a substitute for the above resolution, which he said he should move whenever the subject was considered.

After some conversation, the Joint Resolution and the substitute were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

The Navy Bill was again taken up and discussed until the adjournment.

Thursday, March 31.

SENATE.—Mr. Walker introduced a Bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands to actual settlers; which on his motion was referred to a Select Committee of Five, to be appointed by the Chair.

The debate on the Michigan Bill was then further continued.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hawkins, from the Committee on Elections, introduced a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to pay over to David Newland, Esq., an amount equal to the usual mileage and pay of Members, during the time he was contesting the seat of Mr. Graham; which was agreed to, by a vote of Yeas 124, Nays 54.

The Navy Bill again came up, and was discussed until the adjournment.

The Treasury in Danger.—Our readers will be startled, as we confess ourselves to have been, by the development in reference to the condition of the Deposite Banks, which will be found in the proceedings of the Senate on Thursday. It appears, by their own exposition, that the liabilities of these banks are upwards of seventy-seven millions and that they have not means to pay more than one dollar in six!!!

All parties seem to concur in censuring the conduct of these Banks, and even Benton joins in the cry of condemnation. Thirty millions of dollars, scattered all over the country, are in imminent danger of being utterly lost to the Government! There are doubtless many institutions entrusted with the public funds, which are perfectly sound, and who will faithfully account for their charge, among which those in our city may be confidently numbered; but there are, unquestionably, others, into the fathomless abyss of whose insolvency the riches of the treasury have descended forever.—Baltimore Chronicle.